The Bedford Gazette.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 30, 1866.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

GENTLEMEN:—We have cause to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of peace within our borders, abundant crops, unanimity among our people, and that thus this Commonwealth has been enabled to do her full duty to the country, to herself and to posterity.

I apprised you in my message of the 27th November, 1865, and delivered to you at the beginning of your session, of the necessity under the pressure of which I was compelled, for the restoration of my health, to sojourn for a time in a warmer climate. I returned from Cuba refreshed and invigorated, and have resumed the discharge of my public duties. I cannot omit to acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the kind, considerate and affectionate course which you pursued during my constrained absence. A heavy addition has been thus made to the debt which I already owed to the people of the Commonwealth and their Representatives.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864.	$1,942,203 63
Receipts during fiscal year, ending Nov. 30, 1865.	6 219,989 67
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1865,	8,162,193 30
The payments for the same period have been	5,788,525 16
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1865,	2,373,668 14

The operations of the sinking fund, during the year ending on the first Monday of September last, as stated in my proclamation, were as follows:—

Amount of debt reduced, $745,811 26, as follows:	
Five per cent.,	$455,824 62
Coupon loan,	230,000 00
War loan,	76,400 00
Interest certificates,	2,008 64
Domestic creditors,	578 00

The discrepancy between the reduction of the public debt, as shown by the statement at the close of the fiscal year, and that in my proclamation at the close of the sinking fund year, arises from the fact, that the one closes on the first Monday of September, the other on the 30th day of November.

Amount of the public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on December 1, 1864, $39,379,603 94.

Amount redeemed at the State Treasury, during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, viz:

Five per cent. stocks,	$1,703,517 88
Four and a half per cent. stocks,	20,000 00
Domestic creditor certificates,	578 00
Military loan, act of May 15, 1861,	179,250 00
	1,903,345 88

Public debt, December 1, 1865,	$37,476,258 06.
Assets in the Treasury:	
Bonds Pennsylvania Railroad Co.,	$5,700,000 00
Bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company,	3,500,000 00
Interest on bonds Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.	1 050,000 00
Cash in Treasury,	2,373,668 14
	13,623,668 14
Liabilities in excess of assets,	23,852,589 92
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1860,	$25,408,168 94
Liabilities in excess of assets, Nov. 30, 1865,	23,852,589 92
Improvement in condition of the Treasury, since Nov. 30, 1860,	2,555,579 02

By the report of the State Treasurer, it will be observed that the extraordinary expenditures growing out of the war, not refunded by the General Government, have been $4,028,627 21. This includes the direct tax paid to the U. S. by the States, which is not re-imbursable. In the balance is included the $71,476 43 paid to the militia, which, with a good portion of the remaining expenditure, is clearly due the State from the General Government.

The necessity of extraordinary expenditures having ceased with the suppression of the rebellion, measures should be taken to examine our resources, and relieve, as far as possible, the heavy burdens to which our people are subjected.

It has been the habit of late years, to appropriate freely, annual sums for the support of local charities; and such appropriations are almost every year increased in number and amount. Houses of refuge, institutions for the deaf and dumb and for the blind, lunatic asylums —these appear to me to be proper objects of State bounty, because a few of them are sufficient for the whole State, and to leave them to be provided for by the local authorities would, in fact, be to deprive of protection the unfortunate classes for whose benefit they are designed. But mere local charities, however meritorious and effective, should, I think, be left to the support of the benevolent parties who establish them.

It is unjust that the people of the Commonwealth shall be coerced to pay taxes in order that part of the money so raised may be given to the support of local charities, conducted by private associations, especially when it is remembered that hitherto but a small proportion of the private charities in the State have asked for such appropriation.

I recommend, therefore, that no appropriation be made for charities, beyond the institutions which I have above specified.

The taxes at present laid on corporations are unequal, and to a certain extent thereby unjust. I recommend the subject to the attention of the Legislature, with a view to the revision of the system.

Within a few years, acts have been repeatedly passed directing the expenditure of as much money as may be necessary to effect named purposes, sometimes without clearly designating by whom the money is to be expended, or how the accounts are to be examined. This custom is very recent, and has already led to abuses.

I recommend that the practice be corrected, and that no appropriation be made without having the exact sum appropriated, the purpose specified to which it is applied, and designating the officer by whom the money is to be expended, and providing that the accounts shall be settled in the Auditor General's office in the usual manner.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures by the State for military purposes, since the breaking out of the rebellion, the condition of the Treasury is now $2,555,579 12 better than it was then, and I am proud to be able to state further, that on the 1st day of December, 1865, the State debt was $492,938 66 less than it was on the 1st of January, 1861. These are truly gratifying facts.

Under these circumstances, it may be possible, with entire safety to our finances, to reduce or even repeal the ordinary State tax of two and a half mills on real estate. The tax of one-half mill laid by the act of May 16, 1861, was by that act expressly pledged for the repayment of the loan of $3,000,000, thereby authorized, and of course cannot be repealed or reduced until that repayment shall have been made. I recommend this subject to the careful and deliberate consideration and judgment of the Legislature, and if it should be found that the tax can be repealed, I recommend that all laws authorizing the levying of local taxes on bonds, mortgages, loans and all property of that kind be also repealed. Such a repeal would largely encourage the investment of capital in this State, and add immensely to the wealth of the State, while the local authorities would lose very little, as it is notorious, that from the difficulties of assessment, they receive very little from these sources.

In case of such repeal, I recommend the adoption of some effectual measures for enforcing correct returns of such objects of taxation, with appropriate penalties for the neglect or refusal to make them.

I make these recommendations believing that it will lead to more equitable local taxation, and to greater economy in their disbursement.

Many acts are on our statute books, incorporating companies for various purposes, which companies have never been organized or gone into operation. I recommend that all such acts be repealed by a general law, and that provision be made that in future every act authorizing a corporation shall become void, unless the corporation shall organize and use its franchises within a limited time.

Since my last annual message the war against armed treason has been brought to a close. Of the large contributions made by Pennsylvania to the National army but a few of the men now remain in the service. The spirit which animated our people at the outset of the rebellion has never flagged; and we can look back with pride and satisfaction to the part taken by this State in aiding to maintain the unity of the Government, and in its defence against the assaults of its enemies.

In my first inaugural address, I took occasion to declare that Pennsylvania would, under any circumstances, render a full and determined support of the free institutions of the Union. The pledge so made was based upon my knowledge of the solid patriotism of her citizens. At that time danger threatened, but no one anticipated that it would break forth so suddenly, nor that it would grow to such fearful proportions as it in a brief time assumed.

My confidence in Pennsylvania, in her even, yet stubborn will, her ability and resources, has been fully justified by the manner in which she has done her duty during the late eventful period.

On the request of the President of the United States, I made a communication to the Legislature on the 9th day of April, 1861, setting forth that military organizations of a formidable character, which did not seem to be demanded by any existing public exigency, had been formed in certain of the States, and that, whilst Pennsylvania yielded to no State in her respect for and willingness to protect, by all needful guarantees, the constitutional rights and constitutional independence of her sister States, no contemplated attempt to resist the enforcement of the National law could meet with sympathy or encouragement from the people of this Commonwealth, and asked for authority and means to organize a military bureau at the capital, and to so amend and modify the militia laws as to give vitality and energy to the military organizations of the State. On the 12th day of the same month, I signed a bill providing for the purposes indicated in my message.

It will be remembered that this patriotic action of the Legislature occurred before it was known that hostilities had actually commenced—and is believed to be the first official action by the authorities of any State, or by the National Legislature.

The first call made by the President for troops to aid in suppressing the rebellion, was on the 15th of April, 1861, for seventy-five thousand men; and that of this number, the quota of Pennsylvania was settled at fourteen regiments, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged. With unsurpassed alacrity and earnestness, volunteers answered to this call, in such numbers as manifested the intuitive conviction of the people, that the monstrous wickedness which had conceived an armed rebellion against the Constitution and the laws, could not be suppressed but by a colossal force.

Major General Robert Patterson was assigned, by the General Government, to a command, which included the forces raised in Pennsylvania. Within a week after the call of the President, communication with Washington was almost entirely cut off. Gen. Patterson, prompted by the necessities of the situation, made, on the 25th of April, a requisition upon me for twenty-five additional regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, to be forthwith mustered into the service of the United States. Under this requisition, I accepted from amongst the many pressing to be admitted into the service, a sufficient number of companies to fill it; care being taken to allow to each county, as nearly as possible, a fair representation. Only eleven regiments, however, in addition to the fourteen called for by the President, were organized and mustered into the service, before the order of General Patterson was countermanded by him, under instructions from the War Department.

On the 14th day of May, 1861, the Secretary of War, in a letter communicating the plan of organization, for three year regiments, confirmed the revocation of the order in the following language: "Ten regiments are assigned to Pennsylvania, making, in addition to the thirteen regiments of three months militia, already called for, twenty-three regiments. It is important to reduce, rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend to you, therefore, to call for no more than twenty-three regiments, of which only ten are to serve during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge."

The twenty-five regiments raised as above stated, comprised 20,979 men.—The ardor of our people was unabated. Many of the companies, under my order, had arrived in camp at Harrisburg, and others maintained their organizations at home at their own expense, and by contributions from their neighbors and friends.

In the critical condition of the country, and anticipating that, in case of reverse to our arms, the borders of Pennsylvania would be the portals to the rich granaries, manufactories and store houses of the North, I deemed it my duty to convene the Legislature, that adequate provision might be made to enable me to render the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be, for the common defence of the State and the General Government; and accordingly, on the 20th of April, 1861, issued my proclamation, calling for a meeting of the General Assembly, on the 30th of the same month.

In my message to the Legislature at its opening, I recommended the immediate organization, disciplining and arming of at least fifteen regiments, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States.

The Legislature acted promptly upon this suggestion, and made full provision for its effectual accomplishment. The result was the early and complete organization, clothing, arming and equipment of the Pennsylvania Reserve volunteer corps, with its thirteen regiments of infantry, one of light artillery, and one of cavalry, under the supervision of George A. McCall, who was selected to command it, with the commission and rank of Major General. This corps contained 15,856 men, and the whole expense of raising, clothing, subsisting and paying them, until their entry into the United States service, was $855,444 87. They were encamped in different parts of the State, excepting two of the regiments, commanded by Colonels Charles J. Biddle and Seneca G. Simmons, and two batteries of artillery, under the command of Colonel Charles T. Campbell, which, at the request of the War Department, were sent on the 22d of June, 1861, to the relief of Colonel Wallace, at Cumberland, Md., and remained for about six weeks there, and in Western Virginia, engaged in active operations. Towards the close of July the whole corps was called for and taken, on a requisition, into the service of the United States. Within four days after the disaster at Bull Run, eleven regiments, in all respects ready for active service, were in Washington and Baltimore.

The troops sent to Western Virginia were re-called, and with the other two regiments of the corps, forwarded to Washington.

On the 26th of July, 1861, the Secretary of War expressed his gratification and thanks for the prompt response from Pennsylvania.

The wisdom of the Legislature in providing for the formation of this corps, for the interests of the State and nation, was fully shown by subsequent events. Most of the men who filled its ranks had been accepted by me under the call for twenty-five regiments, which was afterwards rescinded.

They had left their families and homes under a deep sense of duty to their country, and to have sent them back unaccepted would have caused serious difficulty in making future enlistments.

By acts of Congress of 22d and 25th of July, 1861, the President was authorized to call upon the several States for volunteers to serve for three years. Under this authority requisitions were made on this State, and fourteen regiments were promptly furnished. In the meantime authorities had been granted by the President and the War Department to a number of individuals to raise regiments in different parts of the State, which seriously interfered with the action of the State authorities in filling requisitions regularly made under the acts of Congress.

The embarrassments arising from this conflict of authorities became at length so serious that I was constrained to call the attention of the President and Secretary of War to the subject, by a communication, dated the 1st of August, 1861, and on the 25th of September following, an order was issued requiring these independent regiments to report to the Governor, and placing them under his authority and control. Acting under this order, many of the independent regiments were filled up, others consolidated and seventy-three regiments, with an aggregate strength of 89,048 men were promptly sent forward.

During the year 1862 a draft was ordered by the General Government, which was executed under the State authorities.

Of the quota of the State, under the call of July 7, 1862, forty-three regiments of volunteers, aggregating 40,383 men, were put into service, and under the draft, ordered August 4th of the same year, fifteen regiments, containing an aggregate force of 15,000 men, organized and sent forward. During the same period nine independent batteries of artillery were organized in the State, with an aggregate strength of 1,358 officers and men.

It will be remembered, that the ardor and promptness of our people, under such trying circumstances, in pressing the troops forward, was such as to call from the President especial thanks, and to request me to express them to the people of the State.

During the year 1863, forty-three thousand and forty-six (43,046) men were furnished for the service, principally to fill regiments in the field which had been reduced by the exigencies of the war.

During the year 1864, under the various calls of the General Government, thirty-two regiments, two battalions and eight unattached companies of different arms of the service and for various periods, were organized and sent to the field, aggregating, with re-enlistments in the field, amounting to 17,876, an aggregate force of 91,704 men, furnished for that year.

On my suggestion, the policy consolidating our reduced regiments, and filling them up by the assignment of new companies was adopted, and in 1865, under this system, besides organizing three entire new regiments, seventy-five companies were assigned to reduced regiments, by which they were again filled to the regimental standard. These three new regiments and seventy-five companies, with volunteer recruits for regiments in the field, reported by the superintendents of that service, amounted, in the aggregate, to 25,790 men for this year.

In the month of September, 1862, after the second disaster at Bull Run, it became evident that the enemy had adopted an aggressive policy, and was about to invade the Northern States through Maryland and the southern border of Pennsylvania. Under the sanction of the President of the United States, on the 11th day of that month, I issued my proclamation, calling into immediate service fifty thousand of the freemen of this State. Under this call twenty-five regiments and four companies of infantry, fourteen unattached companies of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery were immediately organized and sent to the border, the greater portion advancing beyond the State line into Maryland. Gen. John F. Reynolds, at that period commanding the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, was temporarily assigned, by the Secretary of War, to the command of these troops, by whose order they were returned to Pennsylvania, and by my proclamation, disbanded on the 24th of the same month. In acknowledgment of the services rendered by the men of Pennsylvania, Major General McClellan, commanding the Army of the Potomac, by letter dated the 27th of September, 1862, acknowledging the service and thanking the State, uses the following language:

"The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call, and hastened to the defence of their frontier, no doubt exercised a great influence upon the enemy;" and the Governor of Maryland, His Excellency A. W. Bradford, in an order dated September 29, 1862, used the following language in regard to these troops: "The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade, shows that the border is, in all respects, but an ideal line, and that in such a cause as now unites us, Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

In the month of June, 1863, it again became evident that the rebel army was advancing North, threatening also the western border of Pennsylvania, and on the 26th of that month I again issued my proclamation, calling the militia of the State into immediate service. In the Department of the Monongahela, five regiments of infantry, one company of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for ninety days' service, and one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and one battery of artillery, for six months, United States service, were organized. In the Department of the Susquehanna, twenty-three regiments and five unattached companies of infantry, and two unattached companies of cavalry, for ninety days; one battalion of infantry, one battalion of cavalry, and four independent batteries of artillery, for three months; three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, and three independent batteries of artillery, for six months' United States service, were organized.

There were also organized in this department, for the "emergency term," eight regiments, one battalion and a number of unattached companies of infantry, two independent batteries of artillery, and two companies of cavalry.

In the Department of the Monongahela, the troops under this call, were commanded by Major Gen. W. T. H. Brooks, and in the Department of the Susquehanna, by Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch, severally detailed by the War Department.

The details of the services of the militia on these occasions, as well as the generous assistance rendered by the militia of the States of New York and New Jersey, have been fully recognized in previous messages.

Acting under orders, they did not hesitate to cross the State line and enter Ohio and Western Virginia, in the west; and in the east, they defended the line of the Susquehanna, were at Gettysburg, before the advance of the Army of the Potomac, defended Carlisle successfully when attacked by a superior force, made long marches, patiently suffering great privations for the want of sufficient means of transportation, crossed into Maryland, when ordered, and attacked the enemy successively, and saved the Capital of their State from destruction. When the history of the rebellion is truly written, no part, which relates to Pennsylvania, will reflect more credit on the patriotism, courage and fidelity of her people, than their prompt answer to the call made for military service for domestic protection. It is a record of which the great body of the people are a party, and of which they may all be proud.

In July, 1864, a rebel army again crossed the Potomac, threatening the southern border, and marched to Washington.

Under the pressing demands of the National authorities, all the organized troops in Pennsylvania were immediately sent forward. The rebel army was defeated and driven back. A rebel column, of three thousand men, had, however, crossed the border, and, on the 30th of July, burned the town of Chambersburg. In my message of last year, I stated in detail the movements of the enemy, and the circumstances attending the destruction of that borough. Although the people of all the southern border suffered much from annual incursions of the enemy, Chambersburg is the only town entirely destroyed within our border, and, it is believed, in any loyal State.

The citizens of the town were suddenly reduced to poverty, and for a time, were sustained by the active benevolence of the people of other parts of the State, aided by an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars from the Commonwealth. They have struggled energetically to revive from this calamity, but it is now feared that few of them will be able to succeed. I submit, therefore, to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it would not be proper to extend to that people some additional relief.

The number of troops furnished the service from Pennsylvania, during the rebellion, may be stated as follows, viz:

During the year 1861	130,594
Do do 1862	71,109
Do do 1863	43,046
Do do 1864	91,704
Do do 1865	25,810
	362, 284

This statement is exclusive of militia and enlistments for the United States navy.

I refer, for more perfect details of all the military operations of the State, to the reports of the Adjutant General, of the other military departments of the State, and to my previous annual messages. This brief military record would be imperfect, if I failed to commend the fidelity, zeal and industry of the military departments of the State, and to express my personal obligations for the ready obedience and constant support I have uniformly received from the chiefs of the departments, and officers of my personal staff.

An approximate judgment of the amount of labor performed by these departments, and in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, may be made, when it is stated that over forty-three thousand (43,000) military commissions were issued during the war.

The first request for troops from this State was dated at Washington, on the 15th April, 1861, and on the 16th the telegraph announced to the War Department that over 4,000 men were at Harrisburg, awaiting marching orders.

It is our proud privilege to have it remembered, that the first military aid from the loyal States, which reached Washington, was the force of 460 Pennsylvanians, who arrived there on the 18th day of April, and that, when the Capital of the nation was the second time threatened, after the battle of Bull Run, the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps were the first troops sent forward.

From the beginning of the war to its close, the State has never faltered in its support of the Government.

Proceeding in the strict line of duty, the resources of Pennsylvania, whether in men or money, have neither been withheld or squandered. The history of the conduct of our people in the field is illuminated with incidents of heroism worthy of conspicuous notice; but it would be impossible to mention them in the proper limits of a message, without doing injustice, or, perhaps, making invidious distinctions. Arrangements are in progress to have a complete history of our regiments, such as has been contemplated and is provided for in an act of assembly already passed: and on this subject I commend the report of the executive military department to your favorable consideration. It would be alike impossible to furnish a history of the associated benevolence and of the large individual contributions to the comfort of our people in the field and hospital, or of the names and services, at all times, of our volunteer surgeons, when called to assist in the hospital or on the battle field; nor is it possible to do justice to the many patriotic Christian men who were always ready to respond when summoned to the exercise of acts of humanity and benevolence.

Our armies were sustained and strengthened in the field by the patriotic devotion of their friends at home; and we can never render full justice to the heaven-directed, patriotic, Christian benevolence of the women of the State.

During the war I had occasion, from time to time, to communicate freely with the Legislature on subjects bearing upon the interests of the men representing the State in the armies of the Republic.

It is with a sense of undiminished gratitude that I acknowledge how cheerfully and promptly the Legislature and the people acted upon my suggestions, whether for the support of the government, the enlistment and organization of troops, or for the comfort of our people already in the field.

Without this generous confidence and liberal support, the labors of the Executive would have been in vain; the treasure that has been expended would have been wasted, precious lives lost would have been an empty sacrifice, the bruised hearts of kindred friends would have been without solace; the strong men, whose health has been broken and whose bodies have been maimed would have been monuments of heroism wasted, and the honor of this great Commonwealth would have been degraded amidst the fallen ruins of the institutions of the Republic.

The report of the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, shows the gratifying result, under his active management, of the system adopted by the State, for the maintenance and education of the orphans of our soldiers. His report exhibits the fact, that 1,242 orphans are now actually admitted to the schools, and that 1,846 applications in all have been allowed, and orders issued for their admission, many of whom have been admitted since his report. It will also be seen, that the largest appropriation, that ever will be required, will be for this and the two ensuing years, and that then the amount will be gradually reduced. I have heretofore commended this charity to you, and I deem it unnecessary to add another word, in asking a continuation of an appropriation, which is to provide for and educate the best blood of the State, and support the living legacies which have been bequeathed us by the men who laid down their lives for the country. When we remember that every sort of public and private pledge that the eloquence of man could devise or utter, was given to our soldiers as they went forward, that if they fell, their orphans should become the children of the State, I cannot for an instant suppose, that you will hesitate to continue an appropriation, which is to bless their little ones, providing comfortable homes, instead of leaving them in want and destitution, many of them to fall victims to vice and crime.

At the time of the invasion of the North, in 1863, by the rebel army, the President made a requisition on me for militia to serve during the emergency. The men came forward promptly, to the number of 36,588, of whom upwards of 25,000 refused to be mustered into the service of the United States, in consequence of circumstances of prior occurrence not necessary to be here stated.

In this embarrassment, the emergency being very pressing, after consultation with the President, he authorized and requested me to call them on behalf of the State, and for the defence of the State, the United States paying all the expenses of their clothing, equipment, subsistence, &c. It was, however, alleged that there was no appropriation for their pay. To remove this difficulty the General Government applied to banks and other moneyed corporations in Philadelphia to advance the amount of the pay, on a pledge that, when Congress met, the passage of a bill to reimburse them should be recommended.—These institutions declined this proposition, but expressed their willingness to make the advances if I would pledge myself to recommend to the Legislature the passage of such an act in case Congress should not provide for reimbursing them. Under these circumstances, I received from the Executive of the United States the pledge which he had proposed to give to the banks, &c., and upon that I gave the necessary pledge to them, and they advanced the rebuired funds accordingly. The following telegram from the Secretary of War will show in part the ground on which I acted:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. CURTIN:

Your telegrams, respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say that, while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment by the General Government of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it.

Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay-rolls are made out. The answer of this Department to you, as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself whenever the Department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

When Congress met, the Executive of the United States did not recommend the passage of the necessary act. I have understood that the subject was called to the attention of the proper committee, by the Secretary of War, but, as the President did not send a message explaining the circumstances of the case, the appropriation failed, as the members of Congress had thus no means of explaining to their constituents the difference between this case (which was in substance a loan to the United States, upon the pledge of the Executive for its repayment,) and the case of the voluntary expenditure of money for military purposes by Pennsylvania and most of the other States.

I will add, that the men came into the service for the emergency only, and on the faith that they should be discharged as soon as, in my judgment, the emergency should have ceased. The emergency ceased immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, which commenced on the 1st of July, 1863; yet the men, against my urgent and repeated remonstrances, were kept in the service long afterward and used by the United States for various purposes. The last of them were not discharged till in September.

I recommend that the Legislature adopt measures to bring the subject again before Congress, and obtain repayment of this sum, amounting to $681,476 43, with interest on the same, which the General Government has thus far so unwarrantably withheld.

Great injustice has been done to private soldiers who went into service under the provisions of the act of Congress, by refusing to pay them the full bounties offered by the terms of that act. The following letter, which I addressed to the Secretary of War, sufficiently explains the position of this affair:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Pa., June 5, 1865.

SIR: There are two subjects connected with the discharge of volunteers which are of so much importance that I feel justified in calling your attention to them.

First. The men are being paid only to the day of their arrival at the place they are to be discharged. This will cause them to lose a few days' pay depending principally upon the promptness and disposition of the officers of the United States having the matter in charge. It is a matter of little moment to the Government, but the men feel it to be an injustice, and if, under the acts of Congress, they can be paid until discharged, I think you will agree with them.

Second. In circular No. 29 from Provost Marshal General's office, dated July 19, 1864, "under which the volunteers now to be discharged were raised," it is stated that the bounty provided by law is as follows:

"For recruits, including representative recruits, white or colored, $100."

And it is further added, that the first installment of the bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered in as follows:

"To a recruit who enlisted in the army for one year, $33.33."

On these terms the men enlisted, and they are of opinion that they are entitled to the remainder of their bounty when discharged from service.

It is proposed, however, to pay them but a part of this remainder, because the Government does not require their services for the full term of their enlistment, and appears to be a breach of contract between the Government and the men. The bounty was held out by the Government as an inducement to *enlist*, not as additional pay for services to be rendered. The men became entitled to it by the fact of enlistment, and could only forfeit what remained unpaid by some misconduct, of which such forfeiture should be a legal penalty. These matters are creating much unpleasant feeling among the men. I need not say to you, they have behaved gallantly, and the country owes them everything; and if it can possibly be avoided they ought not to be sent home under the feeling that the Government, when their services are no longer required, takes the first opportunity to treat them unjustly and violate its contract with them.

I assure you that unless these difficulties are relieved there will be created a general discontent which will be injurious hereafter; and it is my fervent desire for the success of your administration which leads me to bring them directly to your notice.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

TO THE PRESIDENT.

The refusal has been persisted in, under an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States, a copy of which was sent to me.

I recommend that the Legislature make proper efforts to have this injustice corrected.

The report of David Wills, Esq., president of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, at Gettysburg, herewith transmitted, shows the present condition of the cemetery. As the battle of Gettysburg resulted in a glorious victory, and was in fact the beginning of the end of the war and occurred on the soil of the Commonwealth, I think it would be well that it should be commemorated by an historical painting, to be placed in the Capitol of the State; and I recommend that the Legislature take measures for that purpose.

The State of Maryland has proposed to her sister States that they unite with her in establishing a cemetery for our soldiers who fell at Antietam. I here-with transmit copies of the Maryland statutes, and other documents on this subject, and recommend the passage of an act heartily accepting the proposition of the State of Maryland. All the States having promptly and generously responded to our proposition to have a cemetery at Gettysburg, it would seem proper that we should reciprocate, and unite in this. The duty is made more sacred when we remember that more of Pennsylvania's sons fell in that battle than those of any other State.

The report of the State agent at Washington, herewith transmitted, shows that under his efficient management the claims of our soldiers are promptly examined and paid. Every effort has been made to apprise our officers and men that their claims will be collected by the State agent, (Col. Jordan,) without expense to them; yet it is feared that many of them continue to employ private claim agents, whose fees bear heavily on the claimants.

Since my last annual message I have expended of the secret service fund the sum of four thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and twenty cents, out of which I have paid my personal staff and other extraordinary expenses. No appropriation is required for the increase of this fund.

I invite your attention to the reports of the military departments of the State, to the report of the superintendent of common schools, which exhibits the prosperous condition of our system of public education, and to the report of the Surveyor General, and recommend to your favorable consideration the many excellent suggestions made by that officer.

I commend to your earnest consideration the suggestion made by the Surgeon General in his report, herewith transmitted, on the propriety of legislation for the protection of our people, by proper sanitary measures, from the ravages of the cholera, which is now approaching our shores.

I commend to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of providing for the relief of our many maimed and wounded soldiers. Possibly this might be done by continuing and enlarging the acts providing for boards of relief in the several counties. I recommend the adoption by the Legislature of this or some other plan for doing justice to the class of men in question.

By the joint resolution of May 16, 1861, authorizing me to give flags to our regiments, it was made the duty of the Executive to receive the flags when the regiments returned. This has not been hitherto done, inasmuch as they have not yet all been mustered out. As soon as this shall have taken place, the flags will be received with appropriate ceremonies, and I recommend that the Legislature make provisions for causing them to be hung in the new library.

I refer to the suggestion of Brigadier General Todd, Inspector General, on the subject of the militia. I am not prepared to make any recommendation on this subject, as I observe with great pleasure, that Congress is proposing to establish a uniform system throughout the United States.

The arsenal at Harrisburg is decaying and unsafe. The arms and munitions of the state there deposited are of the value probably of a half a million of dollars. I recommend that provision be made for repairing it, or that a new arsenal be constructed in this vicinity, for the purpose of securing their preservation.

Since my last annual message, the late President of the United States has fallen a victim to the most foul and base assasination recorded in history. It will afford me pleasure and I will heartily unite with you in any expression of indignation at the crime, and of appreciation of the public virtue and services of its victim, Abraham Lincoln.

My uniform course, during the late war, was to avoid the discussion of the policy of the General Government, while giving a hearty support to the national authorities in all their measures to suppress the rebellion. I shall continue to pursue the same course during embarrassments necessarily connected with the entire restoration of the country. The principles expressed in the message of the President, at the commencement of the session of Congress, will receive my cordial support.

During the last five years the people of this State have suffered deeply from the calamities of war. Thousands of her men have been slain, and others are maimed and broken. Almost every family has been stricken, and everywhere there are widows and orphans, many of them helpless and in poverty. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that peace has at last returned.

I am not aware of the existence of any difficulty with other nations which may not be amicably adjusted, and therefore venture to express the hope that long years of tranquility and happiness are before us.

A. G. CURTIN.

TWO ROGUES INSTEAD OF ONE.

An amusing incident is related of a woman in England whose husband, a wealthy man, died suddenly without leaving a will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole property, concealed her husband's death, and persuaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly he was closely muffled in bed as if very sick, and a lawyer was called to write the will. The shoemaker in a feeble voice bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The remainder," replied he, "I give and bequeath to the poor little shoemaker across the street, who has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man," thus securing a rich bequest for himself. The woman was thunderstruck with the man's audacious cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud; and so two rogues shared the estate.

EDWIN FORREST.—By the by, a good joke is told at the expense of one of our citizens. A most rantankerous Republican, who owns a large interest in the opera-house, wrote to Mr. Forrest, at Dayton, urging him to visit Columbus. Mr. Forrest replied that his visit to the West was only at the urgent solicitation of an old friend, whom he was anxious to oblige—Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham—who also urged him to visit Columbus, and hence he would accept the offer.—*Columbus Cor. Cleveland, Ohio, Plaindealer.*

THE shoe business is exceedingly prosperous, because every pair is soled before it is finished.

WHY is the punishment of the birch practiced by some pedagogues? Because they are of opinion that it makes dull boys *smart*.

—Resolutions have been introduced in the Georgia Legislature recommending the President to grant a general amnesty.

—The small-pox is spreading among the negroes in Louisiana.

—There are twenty three thousand negroes in Washington.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....February 9, 1866.

PATCHING THE CONSTITUTION.

The revolutionary party now in power, have resolved to undo all that the patriot fathers did to give peace and stability to the Republic. They have determined to remodel our form of government to suit their own fanatical notions, though, in doing so, they leave us not a shred of the work of Washington, Madison and their compeers. They have already stricken from the Constitution, the recognition of the rights of those who held persons to service, but this great wrong is as nothing compared with the innovations which are in contemplation. Should the score, or two, of amendments, which have been proposed in the present Congress, be tacked to the Constitution, that instrument will be no more like its former self, than the patched coat of a beggar is like the garment which came new and bright from the hands of the tailor. Such a piece of patch-work as it would present, would be a caution to all workers in mosaic. But it seems that the black patch of the Abolition Amendment is too flimsy to stick well to the texture of the Constitution. It is not at all of the same piece with the article to which it is tacked, and does not wear with it as it should. It is too thin in the web and too loose in the woof, and no thread, not even that of an argument by Thaddeus Stevens, will hold it to its place. So that another patch of blacker color and firmer texture, is to be laid upon the top of it, in the shape of an amendment to alter the basis of representation in Congress. This amendment, which was passed, by the requisite two thirds vote, in the House of Representatives, one day last week, provides that representation shall be based upon the number of inhabitants, but all inhabitants excluded from the right of suffrage, *on account of race, or color*, shall not be counted in the apportionment of representatives. This is intended, first, as a blow at the political power of the Southern States; secondly, as a means whereby to coerce the people of those States into conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes. The purpose of the conspirators who are trying to foist this iniquitous scheme upon the people, is plain: *it is to retain power by curtailing Southern representation in Congress, or by compelling Negro Suffrage in the South, by which last they hope to overcome the political strength of the white voters.* Should this amendment be adopted, the Southern people would have no alternative but to submit to great loss, in representation, or to give the right of suffrage to the negroes. But this amendment cannot be adopted as long as Andrew Johnson is in the Presidential office. The President holds that the Southern States are in the Union, and are, therefore, competent to vote upon the question of the ratification of amendments to the Constitution. Now, it requires three fourths of all the States to ratify an amendment before it can become a part of the Constitution. There are thirteen states which will not ratify this amendment, just three more than the number required to defeat its adoption. But suppose that this proposition became a part of the law of the land, how would it affect the politics of the country? The census of 1860 gave the states lately in rebellion, the following representation, viz: Virginia (old) 8; North Carolina 7; South Carolina, 4; Georgia, 7; Florida, 1; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 5; Louisiana, 5; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 3; Tennessee, 8; making in all 58 representatives. Add to this the representation of Maryland, 5; Delaware, 1; West Virginia, 3; Kentucky, 9; and Missouri, 9; and we find the full representation of the Southern states, under the census of 1860, to be 85. Now, under the apportionment based upon the census of 1860, and under which representatives in Congress are at present chosen, *all* the inhabitants of the free states, white and colored, are represented; whilst in the South, the whites, free colored and three fifths of those who were slaves in 1860, are entitled to representation. If, therefore, the amendment referred to, were to be adopted, it would strike from the representation of the Southern States as many representatives as they were given in 1860, for their free colored and three fifths of their slave population. Were the ratio the same as in 1860, the amendment would strike from the Southern States, including West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, just 20 representatives, leaving the representation of the whole South at 65 members of Congress. The whole number of representatives, under the apportionment of 1860, is 241. Well, in 1862, when the popular feeling was about equally divided as to political parties, there were 65 Northern Democrats elected to Congress. Giving 8 members from the "border States," to the Abolitionists, (which is more than they can get at a fair election) if the Democrats of the North were to do as well as they did in 1862, there would be 122 Conservative to 119 Radical votes in Congress, under the operation of the proposed amendment, giving a fair working majority to the true friends of the country. So that this last desperate struggle, this flurry of the dying Abolition whale, is not to be feared so much, after all. But prudent management of the ship of State, requires it to be kept from under the tail of the agonizing whale. In other words, the amendment is wrong in principle, and, therefore, should be defeated.

SOLDIERS VS. NEGROES.

The battle-scarred white men who enlisted during the first two years of the war, have petitioned Congress for an equalization of bounties, that is, to grant them the same bounty paid to those who entered the service at later periods. But the windy patriots in Congress cannot find time to consider the claims of white soldiers. The everlasting negro is of paramount importance, in their estimation. He must be legislated for in the first place. He must have a "Civil Rights Bill," a "Manhood Suffrage Bill," a "Freedmen's Bureau Bill," and a thousand and one other bills. He must have appropriations for schools, for his military protection and for his general maintenance. But, as for the soldier with a white skin, he can wait. The legislation for the negro, at the present session of Congress, involves already an appropriation of TWENTY MILLIONS PER ANNUM, whilst not one cent has been voted to the crippled and physically broken down heroes, whose valor and fortitude alone could have given freedom to the black man. Let the soldier-citizens of the country turn their attention toward Washington and see that Congress intermits long enough in its black fever, to do them justice.

CAN any man afford to belong to a political organization which regards the Southern States as out of the Union and the federation of States as dissolved? We say *afford*, because identification with such a party, is equivalent to approval of a state of anarchy which must result in irreparable injury to the material prosperity of the country. Again, can any man, who loves political success, afford to adhere to such a party? The experience of the past four years, has shown that the Union is paramount in the hearts of the American people and that every other consideration, even civil liberty itself, weighed as nothing when thrown into the balances with it. No party can be successful which recognizes *Disunion*, even though it be as a temporary expedient. On this point Senator Doolittle in his great speech in the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, warned his party in these solemn words: "The loyal people of Wisconsin, and of all the states, have been fighting for the integrity of the Union and the entirety of the flag; for pacification upon the basis of the Union under the constitution. If this Congress will not act upon that basis, the next Congress will. That is the corner stone. Whosoever shall fall upon that stone will be broken in pieces; but upon whomsoever it shall fall, it will grind him to powder. Men and cliques and parties may oppose and for a time postpone. But as sure as to-morrow's sun shall rise, it will come."

THE *Genius of Liberty*, the venerable organ of the glorious Democracy of Fayette county, has evidently found DeSoto's Fountain of Youth, for though upwards of three score years old, it comes to us looking as fresh and sprightly as any of the "gay and incomparable" juveniles among our exchanges. In other words, the *Genius* has been invested in a new and handsome dress. We wish its proprietor, Col. Roddy, the eminent success which he merits.

HON. L. W. HALL is the delegate from Blair county to the Disunion State Convention, with instructions to support Gen. Geary, for Governor. Why, what a slight to mother Bedford is this! Our daughter Blair had no need to go away down to Cumberland county, to find a candidate for Governor, when we have one so prominent in our own midst. Oh! perverse generation! are you determined to verify the adage that "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country?"

THE *American Volunteer*, published at Carlisle, by Messrs. Bratton and Kennedy, has donned a suit of beautiful new type and is printed on a power press. The *Volunteer* is now one of the prettiest, as well as one of the ablest, papers in the state. Success to friends Bratton and Kennedy.

WE are under obligations to our friend S. S. McGibbons, Esq., of St. Joseph's, Mo., for a copy of the proceedings of the Conservative Convention held in St. Louis, in October last.

FORNEY ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

What did we tell you? During the last campaign we urged the people to take time by the forelock by defeating and rebuking Abolitionism. But the prophets of that sect, succeeded in making the people believe that it was not their purpose, as was alleged, to favor Negro Suffrage, and thus managed to retain their hold upon popular favor. But what have we now? Bill after bill is introduced in Congress to confer the same rights upon the negro as those possessed by the white man. The legislative machinery of Federal as well as State government, is strained to its utmost capacity to make white black and black white. The Disunion Abolition party has determined upon re-enforcing its ranks, with negro voters and is about to make the dogma of equality of the races the great overshadowing issue before the country. John W. Forney is a kind of weather-cock on the Abolition church and his motions generally show which way the wind blows in that quarter. In a recent letter to his paper, the *Press*, over his well-known signature, "Occasional," he writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1866.

The passage by the House of Representatives yesterday, of Judge Kelley's bill, striking out the word 'white' from all laws and parts of laws, prescribing the qualifications of electors in the District of Columbia, devolves a solemn duty upon every loyal citizen. The vote was nearly solid—all the National Union members but fourteen in the affirmative—all the so-called Democrats that were present in the negative. The issue is made up; for whether the Senate seconds the bill or not (and there is no doubt that it will prevail there at an early day, and by a large majority), the case will be carried to the people, and will be discussed at every fireside in the Republic. And it is one well calculated to awaken extraordinary interest. It belongs to the class of measures compelled by the rebellion, assailed by the traitors and their friends, and, in every instance, taken up and carried through by the earnest support of the masses.—Made a party question, it should be met with equal unanimity by the Union party everywhere. The powerful vote of the House being but a reflection and re-echo of the popular will, will doubtless produce a response not less decided. The obedient Representatives must be sustained by the obeyed constituencies. I do not know a better time to meet this issue than the present. It was blind folly to suppose that we could stave it off. He was a madman who supposed that the great Union party would not be called at last to meet the question of conferring the civil rights upon four million of slaves rescued by the rebellion from their former masters; and there was no spot upon which the national authority could be constitutionally exercised for the trial of the experiment as the District of Columbia. The objection to universal colored suffrage, on the part of those who were so anxious to see it exercised by the returned rebels, would have been equally vehement against qualified suffrage.—Now they charge that all the negroes are to vote; but even they would have been agonized (had the test been intelligence), because it would have operated against large classes of foreign-born whites. Let us then prepare ourselves for the exciting controversy at hand.—The subject need not practically arise at the next election in Pennsylvania; but no bold and patriotic man will refuse to show his hand, convinced, as he is, that in every Northern State to which the terms of the bill that yesterday passed the House, may be applied, will eventually be agitated by the discussion of the principles therein contained.—Having met exigencies far more trying during the war, we must not shrink from this. A people that were so penetrated with attachment to country as to stand ready to sacrifice their own lives, and to give up millions of money, so that the country might be saved; whose men, when not in the field, sustained suspensions of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and all the strong measures of the Government, and whose women cheerfully surrendered their time and their pleasures to endure unequalled labors in those charities which immortalized their sex and our Republic at the same time—such a people will not be dismayed when they are called upon to say whether it was right to enunciate and practicalize the pledges of the Declaration of Independence. When the institution of slavery lay a mass of ruins at their feet, and when they are asked to organize Christian liberty for the victims of that infernal institution, they must not hesitate. Are you ready for the issue, my countrymen? I do not fear your answer. The contest will be most acrimonious, and probably some of us may fall victims to our honest devotion to the truth. But the duty is ours to discharge, and we dare not postpone it to posterity. What a field for the young men of America! How, in the coming controversy, all the fundamental principles of our Government, all the immortal maxims taught and practiced by the early teachings, for genuine Democracy, will arise, to inspire, to guide, and to strengthen them! The very magnitude of the stake will give a rapture to the strife, *and the end will be a Government in which all classes will be entitled to the same privileges, and will rise by their virtue and intelligence, or fall by their ignorance and vice.*

OCCASIONAL.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We publish on our outside, the last annual message of his Excellency, Governor Curtin. It is an able and dignified state paper and most happily avoids the discussion of politics. We hope it will be generally read.

Black! Black! Black!

The Republican majority in the Pennsylvania State Senate on Thursday of last week, endorsed the action of the members of Congress in their vote to force Negro Suffrage in the District of Columbia. This action, beyond doubt or cavil, places the so-called Republican party of Pennsylvania on the Negro Suffrage, Negro Equality platform! What say the voters who have heretofore acted with them. Will they endorse and swallow it? They must! They have allowed themselves to be led on, step by step, to this point, and they must now adopt it. Next they will have to swallow Negro Suffrage for the South, and then Negro Suffrage and Equality in Pennsylvania! The Black Flag is up—bow down to it, ye followers of "Bill" Sumner and miscegenation Thad Stevens!—*Lewistown Democrat.*

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Slow legislation---Governor's Message---Its conservative tone---Disappointment of the Radicals---Negro Suffrage Resolutions---Who made the issue, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6, 1866.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Things legislative drag their slow length along and our law-givers, in either house, don't seem to care about hurrying them up. I presume they want an excuse for voting themselves the usual increase of pay and so have concluded to remain here long enough to make their constituents believe that they are really earning their salaries. No legislation of any great importance to the people of the State, has yet been brought upon the *tapis*, the majority in both houses being occupied with petty bills gotten up to spite their political opponents and with watching the movements of "our Representatives and Senators in Congress."

The Governor's message fell like a cold *douche* upon the heads of the Radicals. His careful avoidance of all allusion to their favorite hobby, the *Negro*,—his cordial support of President Johnson's Restoration Policy—and his reference to the bad faith with which the administration of Mr. Lincoln acted toward a large portion of the Pennsylvania volunteers, were any thing but agreeable to those miserable and restless spirits. The fact is that the Governor is not *en rapport* with the leaders of his party. He feels that they are wrong on the great issue of Re-union. He is too far-sighted a statesman to fail to see that ultraism is ruin to the country, and too shrewd a politician not to divine that the people are against radicalism. I hope yet to see him stand with Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, in open hostility to the wicked schemes of Stevens, Wade and Sumner, and their Disunion co-adjutors.

In my last letter, I stated that the resolutions offered in the Senate, to endorse the votes of the Pennsylvania Abolition congressmen on the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill, had been made the special order for Wednesday evening last. Accordingly, when the Senate assembled on that evening, the resolutions were called up and debated. Very able and convincing speeches were made against the passage of the resolutions, by Senators Donovan, Clymer, Hopkins, Wallace and Latta, all Democrats. Senator Hall, of Blair, also, opposed the passage of the resolutions, declaring that he was not in favor of unqualified negro suffrage and endorsing the policy of President Johnson. Senator Lowry, of Erie, and other radical Senators spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolutions. On motion of Senator Hall, the resolutions were re-committed to the committee on Federal Relations. All the radical senators, except Lowry, voted to recommit them, their purpose being to have them fixed up in a more insidious shape, before voting upon them again. But they are on the record already as having voted for them, on second reading. They have made the issue and they must stand by it, or fall by it.

So it seems that little Johnny Cessna has prosecuted you for libel! Ha! Ha! Ha! That *is* rich! Why, the man ought to sue the leaders of his own party for slander, for they are using some things against him, over the State, that are calculated to hurt, I tell you. Poor John! He changed his political coat because he couldn't be Governor by the nomination of the Democracy, and now he has no better show for the office than he had while a Democrat. His new friends love the treason which stabbed the Democracy, but they despise the traitor too much to give him office.

LEX.

For the Gazette.

CLEAR AS MUD.

The Bedford *Inquirer*, of last week, vents its wrath at the disappointment which its editors feel at Judge King's decision in the *Rowe vs. Stenger* case, by its usual cry of, *Nigger! Nigger! Nigger!* It thinks that if a white deserter is allowed to vote, a negro ought also to be granted the same privilege. This proposition is as transparent as mud. Niggers must vote, because white men are not deprived of their citizenship on account of having failed to perform military service! White voters who desert from the army, or fail to report when drafted, are amenable to *military courts*, and not to the civil law, as every body knows. They can be punished by those military tribunals, in any degree, except that of depriving them of their citizenship. That belongs to the civil law, and that law must be administered by the civil courts. Therefore, a deserter is not a "traitor," as the *Inquirer* assumes. There is no such thing as *military treason*, and that is the reason that President Johnson refuses to try Jefferson Davis before a military commission, and insists that he shall be tried in a civil court. Desertion is not treason: it is only *desertion*; nothing more. It is an offence for which corporal punishment is frequently inflicted, but for which civil disabilities are never imposed, because military tribunals cannot impose civil disabilities. Hence, desertion cannot operate to deprive a citizen of the elective franchise. But the negro race has always been excluded from the ballot-box and from participation in the affairs of government, because of its intellectual inferiority, and, per consequence, because of the danger to which the institutions of the country would be exposed, were they entrusted to the hands of such a race. Is the *Inquirer* answered?

SCHOOL BOY.

—Judge Patterson, Senator elect from Tennessee, has been examined by the Reconstruction Committee. He thinks no Freedmen's Bureau is needed in East Tennessee, and that all the national troops may safely be withdrawn from the State.

—The government warehouses at Fort Riley, Arkansas, were burned on Wednesday. Loss $1,000,000.

POLITICAL NEWS.

—Sixty-nine members of Congress have prepared speeches on the "reconstruction" question. Their names have all been entered for "delivery" and they will have the floor in rotation for that purpose. "Linked sweetness long drawn out!"

—Thaddeus Stevens has made a vehement speech against President Johnson, saying that if a king of England, some centuries ago, had acted as the President has, it would have cost him his head!

—Gen. Geary is a prominent candidate for the Disunion nomination for Governor. There are some rods in pickle for him by his fellow soldiers, that will give him a sound thrashing, should he be nominated.

—A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, recommends Dr. Wilmer Worthington, State Senator from the Chester district, for the nomination for Governor on the Disunion ticket.

—Dr. S. E. Duffield is the delegate from Fulton county, to the Disunion convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 7th of March.

—The Clinton *Democrat* is out in favor of Hon. Hiester Clymer, of Berks, for Governor. Clymer would make a strong candidate.

—Herschel V. Johnson has been elected U. S. Senator from the State of Georgia. A. H. Stephens was also elected but declined the honor.

—A. K. McClure and J. R. Tankersly are the delegates from Franklin county, to the Disunion State Convention.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The sum of two million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in currency were issued to national banks last week, in addition to previous issues. The amount of national bank currency now in circulation is two hundred and fifty-one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

—Letters received in New York from Paris say that Napoleon will certainly withdraw his troops from Mexico, immediately, requesting only that the United States shall remain neutral between the contending parties there.

—During his visit at St. Domingo, Mr. Seward had an interview with President Baez, and expressed his gratification at the reorganization of the Dominican Government.

—Gen. Weitzell has ordered the arrest of all armed persons lurking about the Rio Grande. A military commission at Brazos Santiago is investigating the Bagdad affair.

—General Howard has begun his lecturing tour in New England. He receives one hundred dollars for each lecture. The fund thus accumulated goes to the erection of the Congregational Church in Washington.

—Peru and Chili have consummated their offensive and defensive alliance. This is equivalent to a declaration of war by Peru against Spain. It is expected that Ecuador and Bolivia will join the alliance.

—Four Pennsylvania gentlemen, who recently visited John's Island, near Charleston, S. C., to purchase land, were obliged to fly for their lives from the negroes, who claim the ownership of the island.

It is rumored in Washington, that if the Freedmen's Bureau bill which has just passed the Senate, passes the House, the President will restore the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Southern States.

—The merchants of Matamoras, together with the French, British, Spanish and Prussian Consults, have published a protest against the conduct of the United States troops and officials on the Rio Grande.

—The war debt of New York is $111-000,000; of Pennsylvania, $54,000,000; New Jersey, $26,000,000. The aggregate war debt of all the Northern States is $500,000,000.

—The President yesterday sent a message to Congress, announcing his nomination of a minister to represent the United States in San Domingo.

—The town of Bagdad, Mexico, was abandoned by the United States troops and by the Liberals, and reoccupied by the Imperialists on the 26th ult.

—2,073 claims, involving the sum of $58,589,091, were received at the Second Controller's office in Washington, during the month of January.

—General Bennett, commanding in Charleston, S. C., has ordered the gas works in that city to be confiscated as captured property.

—The report that Juarez has fled to Texas is repeated. It is stated that he brought a great deal of silver with him from Mexico.

—A new life-saving apparatus applied to the launching of boats from ships, was successfully tried yesterday at New York.

—The O'Conor Don, the well-known member of Parliament from Roscommon, Ireland, arrived in New York on Wednesday.

—War Detective Baker has been found guilty of false imprisonment in the Cobb brokerage case. He is acquitted of extortion.

—The President, on Friday last, issued pardon warrants to three hundred North Carolinians.

—Gen. Mower, commanding the district of Galveston and Houston, Texas, is coming North, to be mustered out.

—Warren, Newcomb, of New York, has given $10,000 towards the endowment of Washington College, Virginia.

—Gen. Woods has ordered the discontinuance of the military districts in the Department of Mississippi.

WHY?

WHY don't the abolition papers publish Senator Cowan's speech in support of the President's Restoration Policy?

They are opposed to the President and his policy.

Why don't the abolition papers publish the President's Special Message to the Senate in regard to the condition of the South?

They think it a "white washing" Message, and say so.

Why don't the abolition papers publish Gen. Grant's Report on the same subject?

They think it a white washing report, and say so.

Why don't the abolition papers disapprove of the action of Congress in giving votes to the negroes in the District of Columbia?

They are at heart in favor of it—their principles being social and political equality of the negroes with the whites. *Lebanon Advertiser.*

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February, 2.

Mr. Sumner, after a preamble setting forth that by the recent Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, Congress may by appropriate legislation enforce the prohibition of, introduced a joint resolution declaring "that in all the States lately declared to be in rebellion, there shall be no oligarchy, aristocracy, caste or monopoly invested with peculiar privileges and powers, and there shall be no denial of rights, civil or political, on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, whether in the court room or at the ballot-box, and this statute, made in pursuance of the Constitution, shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any such State to the contrary notwithstanding." It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Mr. Sumner gave notice that he should move this joint resolution as a counter proposition to the Constitutional amendment passed by the House. A petition of certain citizens of Wisconsin asking that the "late rebellious States" be required to allow negroes to vote as a condition for readmission was presented. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The bill allowing postage stamps and envelopes to be sold on credit was taken up and passed. Mr. Trumbull then called up the bill to protect all persons in their civil rights. Speeches were made on the subject by Messrs. Davis, Trumbull, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane, of Indiana, Cowan and Saulsbury, after which the question was taken on Mr. Hendricks' amendment, and it was rejected by a vote of yeas 7, nays 39. An amendment of a stringent character was then offered by Mr. Morton and adopted, and the bill was then passed by a vote of yeas 33, nays 12. The provisions of the bill are given in the proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 2.

Mr. Raymond asked a reconsideration of the vote by which certain papers presented by his colleague (Mr. Brooks) were referred to the Committee on Elections. He desired the reconsideration that the contestant might be heard. A long discussion ensued, which was kept up—with a brief intermission to allow of the reception of Gen. Meade—until nearly the close of the session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

In the United States House of Representatives, on Saturday, a bill was introduced for the improvement of the harbors of Cleveland and Fairport, on Lake Erie, and it was referred to the Commerce Committee. The appropriation bill reported by Mr. Stevens was made the special order for Monday. A bill was passed extending to those who have lost one foot and one hand in the naval service, the same pension as is allowed to those who have suffered such loss in the army. The bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau was then debated until the adjournment.

THE FREED NEGRO.—It was generally supposed that when the negro was freed, the discussion in Congress concerning his condition would cease; but, on the contrary, it is kept up with more virulence than ever. It is insisted by the radicals that the negroes are national wards, whose interests are to be peculiarly looked after, and the consequence is nearly every bill in Congress has reference to the bestowing of some franchisement or endowment upon them. Under this state of things, with the negro a ward and the country his guardian, we may cease to hope that the discussion about him will discontinue, or that it will be remembered in Congress that any white men are their constituents.—*Easton Sentinel.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—These plasters have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They have cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections,—in all these cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

Farnville, Louisiana, March 8, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK,—Sir: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D's: but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure. The counter-irritant effect of your plasters is produced in such a mild and gradual way, they so invigorate the circulation around the parts to which they are applied, and exert upon all nervous diseases such a great sedative influence, that I place them confidently at the head of every plaster now in use. Yours, truly,

I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

CONQUER EARLY.—The tendency to grayness by promptly attacking the GREAT ENEMY to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day, CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application the blanks come out brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear. Manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Jan. 12, '66

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

Jan. 5, 66—1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Ashcum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years, causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.

Jan 12-3m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, $1 laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St. New York.

Jan. 12, '66—1m.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York

Jan. 5, '66—1y.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. | J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.

Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, PA., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

Bankers and

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Notices, &c.

OYES! O YES!

WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.

The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.

Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.

Jan 19, '66-3m WM. DIBERT.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.

Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

NOTICE.—Having removed from Bedford county I left all my notes in the hands of S. Bender, Esq., at Bloody Run, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note will pay the same to him.

Jan 19, '66-6t P. G. MORGART.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST, Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.

☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER, President.

JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y.

Dec 15, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The undersigned offer for rent their hotel, situated in the borough of Bloody Run, from the first of April next. The building contains twelve large rooms, including parlor and bar-room. There is stabling attached for fifty-five horses; a large yard in front of the hotel; making the best stand in Bloody Run. Also, eighty acres of land, in grass, in said borough.

MARTHA L. TATE,
SAMUEL B. TATE.

Jan 26-3t

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

1860.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	...	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1860.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
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Aug.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Durborrow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Keagy & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Hutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

DRUGGIST—J. L. Lewis, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennoyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
T. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats and all in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and opposed to Negro Suffrage and White and Black Equality, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and taking counsel upon the political issues before the country. A general turn out is respectfully requested. Several speeches may be expected on the occasion.

E. F. KERR,
Jan. 26. Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

LAST NOTICE.—We desire our friends to understand that after court, all subscriptions for the present year remaining unpaid, will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per annum. We renew this notice so that all may have the advantage of paying at court, and receiving their paper at the same rate as if they had paid in advance. It is now six months since the beginning of our new volume, and yet about 1000 subscriptions remain unpaid. How unjust this is to those who have paid, as well as to the publisher who is compelled to pay *cash* for all he consumes, must be evident to all. We do not intend this as a *dun*, but merely as a notice for the benefit of subscribers who are in arrears.

THE UTILITY OF FIRE INSURANCE.—The Saw Mill of Reed and Brothers, in Centre county, was totally destroyed by fire on the 14th of January last. A short time previous and just in time, they had renewed their policies of Insurance in the "Home Insurance Co.," of New Haven, Conn., and "The Columbia Mutual," of Columbia, Pa., through their gentlemanly and attentive agents at Altoona, Messrs. R. A. O. Kerr & Co. This fire was a serious loss not only in the destruction of machinery, &c., but also by necessitating a suspension of operations. Well, these "live" companies by their agents, at once visited the scene of the catastrophe. Satisfied that it was an unavoidable and total accident, they advised the firm to rebuild and assured them that they would speedily pay the insurance. The other day promptly and generously the amounts insured, were paid to the Messrs. Reed, the Mill is up and running again, and some twenty stalwart men are hard at work making lumber. This case fully exhibits the beneficent workings of Insurance. The Messrs. Reed received $2200, having paid but two years premiums. Every body should insure against losses by fire.

No dealer dare contradict the fact that the articles labeled "Lubin's Extracts," now offered for sale in this market, are *spurious*. The genuine, at the present rate of duty, could not be sold at less than twice the price of "Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus"—a perfume of which neither Paris nor London has ever produced the equal. Sold by druggists universally.

JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Juniata Base Ball Club, held in the Grand Jury room of the Court House, on Monday evening last, the following named officers were elected: President, B. F. Meyers; Vice President, I. F. Grove; Secretary, H. W. Fisher; Treasurer, Isaac Mengel; Directors, Joshua J. Shoemaker, E. M. Alsip and Alex. Lyon. The President re-appointed Alex. Lyon Captain of the Club.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—The annual mass meeting of the Democracy of the county, for the election of a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, will be held, in the Court House, on Monday evening next. Distinguished gentlemen from abroad, are expected to be present to address the meeting. We hope the Democracy of the county, will turn out *en masse*.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Episcopal Church, intend providing an entertainment of oyster suppers, with coffee, ice-cream, &c., in the grand jury room, each evening during court week. Liberal favors on the part of citizens and visitors, are respectfully solicited. We invite all to go.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.—We publish in this issue, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the county, during the past year, and other statistical matters relating to the finances of the county. See advertising columns.

ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.—A lodge (or whatever it may be called) of this society, has been opened in this place. It is a temperance association and secret in its character. We hope it may do much good.

COLD WEATHER.—The weather during the last week has been extremely cold. The Juniata is frozen over, and our population are enjoying themselves hugely on the ice. Skating is an-ice business just now.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Isaac Hutton, of Chambersburg, father of Mr. J. H. Hutton, of this place, died a few days ago, from injuries received from the kick of a horse, a day or so previous.

Every head of a family owes two important duties to that family: to pay for his county paper in advance, and to get a copy of the "Photograph Family Record."

"UNCLE TOBY'S" poem will appear next week. It is unavoidably crowded out.

—Colonel William A. Tallman, company A, 126th colored troops, has been dismissed the service for making a practice of hugging and kissing a negro woman in the presence of other officers and enlisted men.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Clover-seed is less active, at $7 50@8. Flax-seed commands $3 15. The flour market is excessively dull and prices are drooping; sales of superfine at 6 75@7 25 extras; $7 50@8 50 spring wheat extra family; $9@10 for winter wheat do, and $11@13 for fancy. Rye flour is dull at $5 50. Corn meal at $4 25. There is little good wheat here and fair and choice red range from $2 to $2 25. Rye is dull at 90. There is very little corn coming forward, and yellow commands 74c. Oats are dull at 45c. Cotton is dull. In coffee, sugar and molasses no change. Whisky is dull at $2 24@2 26.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Flour firm, and advanced 5c.; sales of 7,000 bbls. State at $6 65@8 25; Ohio $8 50@10 35; Western $6 98@8 35; Southern unchanged, sales of 600 bbls.; Canada firm, sales of 350 bbls. at $8 00@11 00. Wheat closed, with an advancing tendency.—Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork excited and higher. Sales at $30 (@30 12½ for mess. Whisky dull and nominal.

MARRIED.

SKYLES—NYCUM.—On the 1st inst., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, assisted by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Rev. N. H. Skyles, pastor of the German Reformed Church at Schellsburg, to Miss Mary Emma Nycum, of Harrison township.

New Advertisements.

GREAT AUCTION SALE AT FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER, to commence on Monday evening, February 12th, and to continue EVERY EVENING during Court.
500 pairs Boots and Shoes, 100 Dress Coats,
100 pairs of Pants, 100 Dress Vests,
100 pairs of wool Drawers, 100 Under Shirts,
100 Mens' and Boys' Hats, together with a great variety of notions of every description. Sale to commence at half past 6 o'clock.
Feb 9, '66 J. B. FARQUHAR.

J. L. LEWIS having purchased the Drug Store, lately owned by Mr. H. C. Reamer takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he has just returned from the cities with a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
DYE-STUFFS,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET ARTICLES,
STATIONERY,
COAL OIL, LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,
BEST BRANDS OF CIGARS,
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO,
FRENCH CONFECTIONS, &c. &c
The stock of Drugs and Medicines consist of the purest quality, and selected with great care.
General assortment of popular Patent Medicines.
The attention of the Ladies is particularly invited to the stock of PERFUMERY, TOILET and FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of the best perfumes of the day. Colognes, Soaps, Preparations for the Hair, Complexion and Teeth; Camphor ice for chapped hands; Teeth and Hair Brushes, Port Monaies, &c.
Of Stationery, there is a fine assortment:
Billet, Note, Letter, Leaf and Mourning Paper, Envelops, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Blank Deeds, Power of Attorneys, Drafting Paper, Marriage Certificates, &c., &c. Also, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold very cheap.
Coal Oil Lamp Hinge Burner, can be lighted without removing the chimney—all patterns and prices. Glass Lanterns, very neat, for burning Coal Oil. Lamp chimneys of an improved pattern. Lamp Shades of beautiful patterns.
Howe's Family Dye Colors, the shades being light Fawn, Drab, Snuff and Dark Brown, Light and Dark Blue, Light and Dark Green, Yellow, Pink, Orange, Royal Purple, Scarlet, Maroon, Magenta, Cherry and Black.
Humphrey's Homeopathic Remedies.
Cigars of best brands, smokers can rely on a good cigar.
Rose Smoking Tobacco,
Michigan and Solace Fine Cut,
Natural Leaf, Twist and Big Plug,
Finest and purest French Confections,
PURE DOMESTIC WINES,
Consisting of Grape, Blackberry and Elderberry
FOR MEDICINAL USE.
☞ The attention of physicians is invited to the stock of *Drugs and Medicines*, which they can purchase at reasonable prices.
Country Merchants' orders promptly filled. Goods put up with neatness and care, and at reasonable prices.
J. L. LEWIS designs keeping a first class Drug Store, and having on hand at all times a general assortment of goods. Being a Druggist of several years experience, physicians can rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. [Feb 9, '66—tf

New Advertisements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCES OF *THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD.*

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county in account with said county from January 2, 1865, to January 4, 1866.

TREASURER, DR.

To balance in Treasury at last settlement		$2,230 52
To cash received from collectors, viz:		
George Rhodes, Liberty township,	1859,	50 12
Abraham Croyle, Union	1860	232 34
John Aldstadt, St. Clair	1861	14 34
Thomas M Lynch, Bedford bor.	1862	35 00
Henry Nicodemus, do	1863	453 17
Jacob Fetter Bedford township	do	300 00
David Sparks, West Providence	do	90 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	do	169 00
D. A. T. Black, East Providence	do	100 00
Jacob Carpenter, Londonderry	do	133 25
Gerge Beegle, Union	do	127 75
Aaron Reed, South Woodberry	do	255 50
Baltzer Fletcher, Monroe	do	280 16
U. H. Akers, Bedford borough	1864	225 20
Henry Beegle, Bedford township	do	1581 62
John C. Figard, Broad Top	do	453 56
Samuel Bender, Bloody Run bor.	do	134 00
William Mason, Cumb'd Val. tp.	do	738 62
Herbert Shoemaker, Colerain	do	659 71
William Gorsuch, Hopewell	do	273 39
Alexander Shoemaker, Harrison	do	112 49
George Gardill, Juniata	do	380 04
Benjamin Valentine, Londonderry	do	291 17
William Stuckey, Monroe	do	300 67
William Crisman, Napier	do	679 29
Joseph Fisher, West Providence	do	100 00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	305 66
Samuel Beckley, St. Clair	do	760 56
Archibald Perdew, Southampton	do	248 59
George Smouse, Snake Spring	do	174 13
W. J. Rock, Schellsburg borough	do	160 00
George Beegle, Union	do	450 72
Samuel Crisman, South Woodberry	do	859 73
Solomon Barley, Middle Woodb'y	do	1009 70
John Eichert, Liberty	do	43 73
E. F. Kerr, Bedford borough	1865	430 00
John C Figard, Broad Top tp	do	589 12
John C. Black, Bloody Run bor	do	100 00
Jacob Bowser, Colerain township	do	300 00
Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley	do	300 00
Henry Wertz, Harrison	do	100 00
Henry Clapper, Hopewell	do	150 00
George Gardill, Juniata	do	300 00
Michael Carpenter, Londonderry	do	543 00
Samuel Harvey, Liberty	do	257 79
Philip Snyder, Monroe	do	625 00
David H. Bowser, Napier	do	400 00
Peter M. Barton, East Providence	do	298 00
George Baughman, W. Providence	do	240 80
Solomon Shrader, St. Clair	do	400 00
Nicholas Koons, Snake Spring	do	450 00
Daniel Horn, Schellsburg borough	do	100 00
Adolphus Ake, Union	do	125 00
Solomon Barley, Mid. Woodberry	do	820 94
Samuel Crisman South Woodberry	do	225 00
Tax paid on unseated lands		42 80
Total charges		$21,421 18

The Treasurer has credit for the following disbursements for the use of said county:

Paid petit jurors February term		$318 82
Grand jurors do		158 11
Talismen do		79 49
Petit jurors May term		355 10
Grand jurors do		111 55
Petit jurors September term		442 69
Grand jurors do		173 63
Petit jurors November term		490 82
Grand jurors do		152 56
Assessors making triennial and other assessments		490 60
Levi Agnew, tipstaff		44 00
Wm. Leary, do		44 00
Mary Morris, scrubbing offices in Court House		38 75
John Aldstadt costs in Com. vs J. Myers		120 30
do do do vs E. Imler		99 50
do boarding prisoners		167 93
Charles Merwine salary as janitor		71 50
Expenses of spring election of 1865		278 67
Special election in St. Clair		12 97
Expenses of October election		298 47
Return judges to count a soldier's vote		101 54
Premium on fox and wild cat scalps		157 82
William Kirk, jury commissioner		20 00
Isaac Kensinger do		20 00
John G. Fisher, clerk to jury comm'rs		15 00
Hugh Moore and A. B. Bunn summoning special venire		7 50
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Eugene Eagen		32 69
do goods furnished to jail		13 68
do costs Com. vs Abram Skelly		18 60
do wood furnished for jail		47 00
Bedford Inquirer printing for county		421 88
Bedford Gazette printing for county		352 50
Constables' returns		330 22
Constables' returns attending grand jury		140 23
David Over for printing		62 08
Andrew Crisman salary as Commissioner		182 00
George Rhodes do do		203 00
Michael Wertz do do		162 60
Michael Ritchey do do		26 00
John Palmer fees in Commonwealth cases		10 00
J. J. Shoemaker boarding jury		107 90
Joshua Mower Court crier		47 00
do work done at Court House		56 00
Metropolitan Insurance Company, insurance on public buildings		90 50
David Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas		30 00
E. F. Kerr Attorney for Commissioners		75 00
O. E. Shannon record books for Prothonotary's office		47 75
John G. Fisher clerk for Commissioners		250 00
John Sill interest on borrowed money		181 00
J. Aldstadt costs Com. vs Jesse L. Rice		21 94
do Com. vs Jacob Rinehart		19 97
do do Jacob Rinehart		22 16
do do Matthew Robinett		18 55
do do Josiah Pearson		57 10
do do James A. Trout		264 38
do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary		96 00
H. C. Reamer for stationery		7 95
O. E. Shannon Prothonotary's fees		27 95
P. F. Lehman costs Com. vs Leydig & Skelly		22 39
John Major, Esq., holding inquest		13 57
do costs Com. vs Mary A. Smith		3 94
Jacob Semler hauling guns from Schellsburg		5 00
Philip Gardner hauling coal from Mt. Dallas		57 75
William Dibert boarding jury		63 00
Mrs. C. McCoy damages on road view by order of Court		20 00
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of F. C. Mock		32 00
M. A. Points salary Att'y for Comm'rs		50 00
John Aldstadt boarding prisoners		256 30
W. S. Haven paper for duplicates		22 20
J. P. Reed damages on lot for road		40 00
O. E. Shannon on account, costs, &c., Road and bridge views		250 00
J. W. Lingenfelter holding inquest on body of Jacob Crouse		153 40
S. J. McCauslin costs Com. vs Hammond		81 07
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs J. P. Reed		76 40
George Blackburn building bridge at Stonerstown		734 16
Michael Reed for plans for bridges		383 64
G. Blymyer & Son goods furnished Court House		16 00
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs James A. Trout		50 11
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs W. Haney		146 59
do do vs A. W. Shroyer & J. Meyers		71 65
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Mary Etta Smith		84 17
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Steel, *alias* Stevens		28 63
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs Richard Trout		31 36
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs James E. Giles		5 56
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs G D Trout		8 38
John Aldstadt goods for jail and summoning jurors		11 61
John Aldstadt costs Com. vs W. Fisher		182 95
Thomas Hughes repairing bridge, &c.,		60 06
Commissioners and Clerk holding appeals		18 60
J. A. Osborn coal furnished Court House		128 50
Joshua Mower one quarter's salary as Court-crier, repairing, &c.,		44 00
T. C. Garrett bill of lumber		23 00
Dr. Compher medicine and attendance at prison		12 93
John G. Fisher making out and distributing duplicates		13 00
John G. Fisher attending bridge sale		25 00
B. W. Garretson hauling guns to R. R.		13 00
Postage and Stationery for Commissioners' Office		5 21
Riddlesburg Coal & Iron Co. for coal		4 12
Simon Harbaugh for stationery		22 00
Joseph Gates repairing Hopewell bridge		4 75
Robert Ralston holding inquest on the body of R. W. Jones		21 81
Lawrence Taliaferro money wrong paid on deed		11 12
Wm. Crisman money overpaid on dup.		4 82
George W. Bowser 5,700 lbs of coal		11 50
Isaac Kensinger holding inquest on W. A. More		19 95
John G. Fisher services at Stonerstown bridge		18 92
Joan G. Fisher assessment and bridge sales		5 00
A. B. Cramer & Co., goods furnished Court House		13 00
John G. Fisher holding appeals, making out and distributing duplicates		5 13
Martin Hoover tax refunded		77 00
Revenue stamps		16 49
John Major costs in Commonwealth cases		20 00
Bounty paid to soldiers by Treasurer out of county fund		8 33
Treasurer's salary		2,341 97
Revenue stamps and stationery		300 00
Uncurrent funds		20 00
Auditors and Clerk		5 00
Joshua Mower attending Auditors		80 00
		6 00
Total amount paid		$13,945 72
Charges $21,421 18		
Credits 13,945 72		
		$7,475 46

Statement of moneys due and owing Bedford County and State of Pennsylvania on duplicates in hands of collectors:

	County,	*State.*
J. A Nicodemus Wood'y M.	1854 $168 53	$77 86
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857 106 69	76 01

New Advertisements.

Lemuel Evans do	1858	289 67	230 46	
John C. Morgart C. Valley	"	89 26	100 00	
J. A. Nicodemus Wood'y M.	"	138 73	44 20	
J. S. Brumbaugh do S.	1859	43 96	4 27	
do do	1860	27 19		
R. D. Barclay Bedford bor.	1861	26 21		
T. M. Lynch do	1862	78 91		
Wm. Phillips Bedford tp	"	42 33		
Philip Hardman C. Valley	"	32 50		
J. R. Durborrow Wood'y M.	"	267 97		
Samuel Working do S.	"	221 24		
Jacob Fetter Bedford tp	1863	702 72	39 57	
David Sparks Providence W.	"	99 14		
L N Fyan Juniata	"	85 42	15 00	
D A T Black Providence E.	"	170 36	29 00	
Aaron Reed Woodberry S	"	750 40		
U H Akers Bedford bor.	1864	415 90		
S M Bender Bloody Run bor.	"	75 00		
William Stuckey Monroe	"	117 00	14 56	
Joseph Fisher Providence W.	"	95 00	52 60	
Samuel Crisman St. Clair	"	140 00		
George Beegle Union	"	94 02		
Henry Wertz Harrison	1865	305 10	95 63	
E F Kerr Bedford borough	"	623 55	476 37	
Henry Beegle Bedford tp	"	1455 85	464 35	
John C Figard Broad Top	"	985 13		
J C Black Bloody Run bor.	"	205 75	53 84	
Jacob Bowser Colerain	"	655 00		
Arch Blair Cumb'd Valley	"	599 22	89 98	
Henry Clapper Hopewell	"	348 98	32 16	
George Gardill Juniata	"	511 69	44 47	
M Carpenter Londonderry	"	111 82	53 67	
Philip Snyder Monroe	"	88 60	40 55	
Samuel Harvey Liberty	"	167 09		
David H Bowser Napier	"	586 23	56 24	
Peter M Barton Providence E.	"	283 43	64 85	
Geo Baughman Providence W.	"	90 10	62 35	
Solomon Shrader St. Clair	"	681 12	70 98	
Wesley Perdew Southampton	"	558 25	193 20	
Nicholas Koons Snake Spring	"	156 90	125 96	
Daniel Horn Schellsburg bor	"	99 97	38 00	
Adolphus Ake Union	"	674 27	62 56	
Solomon Barley Woodberry M.	"	933 50	115 98	
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.	"	1343 19	105 69	
		$15522 19	2978 30	
Amount due county	$15,522 19			
Amount due State	2,978 30			

Statement of moneys due and owed by Bedford county:

To John Sill	$2,000 00	
There is now in the Treasury subject to the order of the Commissioners		$7,475 46

BOUNTY FUND.

TREASURER DR.

To amount received from collectors, viz:			
David Sparks Providence West.	1863	$ 26 49	
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	158 92	
D A T Black Providence East	"	57 20	
U H Akers Bedford borough	1864	178 24	
Henry Beegle Bedford township	"	128 50	
Samuel Bender Bloody Run bor	"	70 24	
Wm Mason Cumb'd Valley tp.	"	113 89	
Herbert Shoemaker Colerain	"	249 24	
Wm Gorsuch Hopewell	"	10 83	
Alexander Shoemaker Harrison	"	14 65	
George Gardill Juniata	"	20 50	
Benjamin Valentine Londonderry	"	18 25	
William Stuckey Monroe	"	25 00	
William Crisman Napier	"	36 61	
Peter M Barton Providence East	"	25 81	
Samuel Beckley St. Clair	"	100 00	
Arch Perdew Southampton	"	48 41	
George Smouse Snake Spring	"	5 12	
W J Rock Schellsburg borough	"	7 51	
George Beegle Union	"	164 92	
Samuel Crisman Woodberry S.	"	75 00	
Solomon Barley Woodberry M.	"	41 21	
John Eichert Liberty	"	64 82	
Total		$1,640 82	

TREASURER CR.

By whole amount paid out as per Commissioners drafts examined and canceled	$3,710 11	
Amount due Treasurer Farquhar at last settlement on Bounty Fund	184 62	
Treasurer's commission at 1 per cent.	37 10	
Stationery and Revenue Stamps	5 00	
Auditors and Clerk	40 00	
	$3,976 83	
	1,640 82	
Balance due Treas. Farquhar by county	$2,335 97	

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met in the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account of James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, for the year A. D. 1865, as contained in the foregoing statement, and that we have examined the foregoing accounts due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct; as witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Auditors.

Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk

Report to the Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

JAMES B. FARQUHAR, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Dr.

To amount received from collectors for 1865 and previous years on State tax $11,313 86

TREASURER, CR.

By receipts of State Treasurer of May 11, July 12, and October 9, 1865.		5,600 28
Salary of Hon. J. Burns, Associate Judge		100 50
Expenses of enrolling the militia under Act of Assembly of May 4, 1864.		312 00
Treasurer's commission on ($11,313 86)		113 13
Certificate of deposit to State on Reed & Schell		3,843 35
Charges	$11,313 86	
Credits	9,969 26	$9,969 26
Leaving in Treasury for use of State	$1,344 60	
Tavern Licenses		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865,		$660 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission $ 33 00		
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 12, 1865, 462 47		
By Receipt of State Treasurer July 20, 1865, 8 00		
By order of A. J. Sansom 144 63		
		$648 10
Merchants Licenses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$685 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treas. commission on ($35) $34 25		
B. F. Meyers printing retailers notice 11 20		
B. F. McNeil do do 11 20	56 65	
Balance due State		$628 35
Eating Houses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$85 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on ($85)	$4 25	
Balance due State		$80 75
Banking Houses, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$20 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
To Treasurer's commission on ($20)	$1 00	
Balance due State		$19 00
Distilleries, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$45 00
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on (45)	$2 25	
Balance due State		$42 75
Ten Pin Alleys and Billiard Tables, Dr.		
To aggregate amount assessed for 1865		$22 50
Treasurer, Cr.		
By Treasurer's commission on ($22 50)	$1 12½	
Balance due State		$21 37½
Militia Tax, Dr.		
To amount received from collectors		$288 18
Treasurer, Cr.		
By amount paid assessors for assessment	$109 44	
Commissioners & Clerk making duplicates	60 00	
A J Sansom Brigade Inspector's salary '64,	156 00	
Relief Fund paid soldiers' wives	196 00	
Wm Gorsuch money overpaid on duplicate	16 00	
Other collectors money overpaid on dup.	44 69	
Credits	$475 93	
Charges	288 13	
Balance due Treasurer Farquhar	$187 80	

BEDFORD COUNTY, ss:

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between James B. Farquhar, Esq., Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements. Witness our hands this fourth day of January, A. D. 1866.

DANIEL BARLEY,
DAVID EVANS,
JAMES MATTINGLY,
Attest—E. F. KERR, Clerk. Auditors.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED
still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splenhid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

FALL--1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.

Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS. CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,
embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford,

Sept. 29, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*
Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*
Cheap at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at

Sep. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS, PANTS AND VESTS.*
Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at

Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpacas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.
Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.

Oct. 20. 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!

By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices

in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,
Manufacturer of
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.,
BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article we use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!
GOLD! | SILVER!
1 to 75,000!!
MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
"	"	10	"
"	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE	"	18	"
" FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,	"	20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and artisles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75 000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc, on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800 And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular! *Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.*

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Box, 5138,
Salesroom, New York City, N.Y.
34 Liberty St.

Oct. 27. '65—3m

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$100,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent, in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy a 7 per ct. Gold Bond of	$50
$60 " " " "	$100
$300 " " " "	$500
$600 " " " "	$1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65—3m.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment.* Circulars *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No 14 Lombard's Block Chicago, Ill.; No 170 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

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$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

---

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.

Nov. 17, '65-1y.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal.	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address

W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10 00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodcals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865 inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1865 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

ENLARGEMENT!

The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK,
FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance.)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:—One copy, one year,	$ 3 00
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Five copies, "	12 00
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Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of the club.	40 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb* 1st, 1866, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.

We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who in end to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865–6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

Nov. 10, '65—3m

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, my large stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.

Also, my VARIETIES, such as

Spices of all kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine

STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.

October 20, '65.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES, CAPS, MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

Oct 20, '65.—4m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY

No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the travelling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, '65—1y

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.

☞Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.

Dr. C. N Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.

Dec. 1, '65—1y

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.—

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Mddicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC.—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations,

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.

Established upwards of 18 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE—PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. the proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

⁂Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1855—1y.

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